

Private Journal

July 8, 1881

to July 24 '81

St. Michael, Alaska
to Jay's Cape

End of the world

Ed Wilson

Last bird skin 2056

" " egg 395

" Ethnology 7504

G.S. 52

OK

July 8th St. Michael
Finished my work here
by securing some photos
of Ingalik. The weather
has been extremely fine
for the whole time of our stay
here. Tomorrow I will
at work on the
new steamer "Yukon" for
the A.C. Co. This is a steam
whaler of 70 tons tons
up the Yukon when finished

July 9th
~~Monday~~ The Corwin is
about ready to leave. I made
my address before noon
and went on board. I
am heartily glad to get away
from St. M. for the A.C. Co. agent
in charge does not show unusual
cordiality for some reason or
other. The cutter has
a very large deck-load
of Coal and I sent on my

did in the morning so
we will have everything in
readiness if we get a chance
at Wray's Land - My interpreter
upon whom I had counted during
the summer has refused to go
at the last moment as the natives
in the village have frightened
him by predicting all manner of
horrible things to befall the Corwin
if he leaves. He has solemnly warned
him not to go and as a result
in spite of my offering high
pay and other good things he
absolutely refused -

We took on water from the spring
in the afternoon and about 7 pm
started for Cape Darby.

As we passed out a change in
the wind obscured the whole
coast line as in a thick fog
by the smoke from the
burning tundra 4 or 5 miles
SW. of St. Michael - This

fire was set 5 or 6 days
ago by some Ingaliks up the
Canal and has burned ever
since and now appears
to be spreading rapidly &
giving out great volumes of
smoke which mellowed
the outlines & tints of the
landscape forming a pretty
picture as we
passed on.

July 10th

Early this morning under sail
& towed with a fresh
wind we passed into the mouth
of Golovin Bay and anchored
a few miles inside the entrance
under the shelter of the high
hills on the western shore.
The northern slopes of the hills
on the opposite shore were
still marked here and there
with snow banks but everywhere
the dark green patches of alders

straggling along down the
hillside with the lighter
green of grasses & flowers
gave a pleasant appearance
to the country much enhanced
by a few stragg spruces visible
in the low land separating
the outer & inner bays on the
western shore - Hiding the
hill tops ragged masses of
clouds were driving over all
day. The cutter was covered
with L. B. Reynolds in charge and
started up the bay to examine a known
anchorage in the inner bay -
I accompanied him - We
had a fine sail of a couple of hours
and passing through the narrow
strait (across which extends a bar at
2 fathoms) connecting the outer &
inner bay we soon came up to & boarded
the S. Chr. W. F. March with a party
of prospectors on board - They
are prospecting the country to the

N. and N.E. of the head of the Bay of
Galena, bearing silver, and say they
have found ore paying 15¢ per ton
but have not found whether it is
in sufficient quantity yet to pay
working. A Col. Williams of
Oakland Cal - is leader of the party
100, whom are about prospecting
they report Fish River which
connects Port Clarence, Golconda
Bay to be too shallow to admit a
Whale boat at its mouth -
their mine they say is 3 days walk
overland -
We had lunch on board and then
turned back - going through the
narrow channel we had squalls
from every side alternating with
calms. Often a squall from one side
would scarcely die out before
the sail would be blown over
to the other side by an opposing
squall. They also came from the bow
and stern. Overhead the just at



Sledge Is., SW. face of Fjorden July 1st 1881



King Is. S. face 1700 distant July 12th

this part of water between the two
bays the ragged fog clouds were
torn into jagged fragmentary
masses and twisted into a
revolving mass about 100
yds in diameter forming
a striking phenomenon—
the slight elevation of these
clouds made the occurrence
still more striking combined
with the calms and irregular
signals on the surface of the
water. We passed several
native summer huts of
drift wood along the shore
and saw one tent. On
the schooner they told us
that the natives had nearly all
gone up the bay to its head
fishing salmon. The salmon
were running in the outer
bay till a few days ago and
beside the ordinary small
kinds they caught salmon trout

and Chowichee (King Salmon)
the latter quite numerous
One brought on the schooner
weighing 50 lbs—
About 4 P.M. we got on
board but the wind was blowing
so hard that the Corwin lay at anchor
all night—
The birds seen today were
Murre, Pacific Eiders, Kittiwake,
Kittiwake, Arctic Terns,
One Red Phalarope seen out in
the bay on our way home and
several Short Eaters were
flying about also some Catbirds
Arctic Skuas, Horned Grebes,
Violet-green Cormorants, Glaucous
gulls and ^{But} on board the vessel I saw
a skin of a Charadrius fulvus
winter type. The last sound
at night was the dull roar
of wind waves about the vessel
as she surged at her anchor

Dr. J. M. Blair had a ramble
 on shore today and found the
 rock to consist mainly of mica
 slate with quartz veins -
 the saffron red mica is very
 closely the rock of ^{some of the} gold bearing
 region of California in the Sierra
 we found *Martiana* Rea, a
Spiraea, a *Blue Gentian*,
 an *Epilapinum*, *Mertensia*
Pedicularis (yellow)
 2 *Cranberries*, *Rubus* of
 two species, *Engelmann* a
 dwarf violet, 3 *Coriaces*
 1 *Edymus*, 1 ~~small~~ *Habenaria*
~~small~~ *numb* *in* *rock* *near*
Carex *picacea* *flowering* *plenty*
Alfalfa *was* *green* *growing*
Willows *were* *doing* *the* *same*
The *Cranberries* -
Larkspur, *Iris*, *Jacob* *Ladder* *and*
Artemisia - A *Juniper* *and* a
Saxifrage *near* *the* *spring*
The *spring* *is* *in* *the* *rock*

July 11th
 At 4 AM we were under way
 and stood along the coast
 until 10 AM. Some in the
 afternoon when we sighted a
 schooner to the northwest and made
 chase - After a couple of hours
 we came up and found she
 was the *Czar* of the N. Y. S. Co. which
 we had lost the anchor at
 10 AM. I saw her but brought
 her up later. Putting some letters
 on her from the "March" we
 stood off for Sledge Is. which
 had been in sight for some
 hours. The weather slowly
 cleared up at this time from
 the misty fog. I saw rain of fog
 which had prevailed all day
 and the coast stood out
 rich green with banks of
 snow here and there up the
 hillside with the higher
 mountains farther inland

capped and mantled with
snow or ice and there a
white cap of fog just about
the peak. Again no gulls
observed the coast and
sledge to the which latter place
we arrived at 10 PM. and
laid just off the village on the


side for a few minutes
but found could see only 3 or
4 people and a single dog
remained all the natives here
at present as the others are
as usual at this season on
the mainland fishing Salmon.
A number of Walrus heads
stretched upon their frames among
the houses formed the most
conspicuous objects to be seen
and the island in the distance
looked black enough with
the snow light in the evening
beadings of light which filled
the air about the village.

point of the rugged coast
No one coming off we passed
on round the island and
headed for King Island
as we stood away from the point
side I made the rough sketch
on the page preceding this a picture
the first seen include murre,
2 species of Puffins - Black & white
Cormorants - Pacific Petrels -
Glaucous Gulls - Black-th. Loon
and just after leaving the "Zee"
I saw a large brown bird evidently
an Albatross in the water a
couple of hundred yds. from the
vessel. Its bill especially about
the base showed light color or
white I could not make out
distinctly.

July 12

At about 12 PM we anchored
just off the village on King Island
where the vessel remained until
10 AM - From the anchorage which

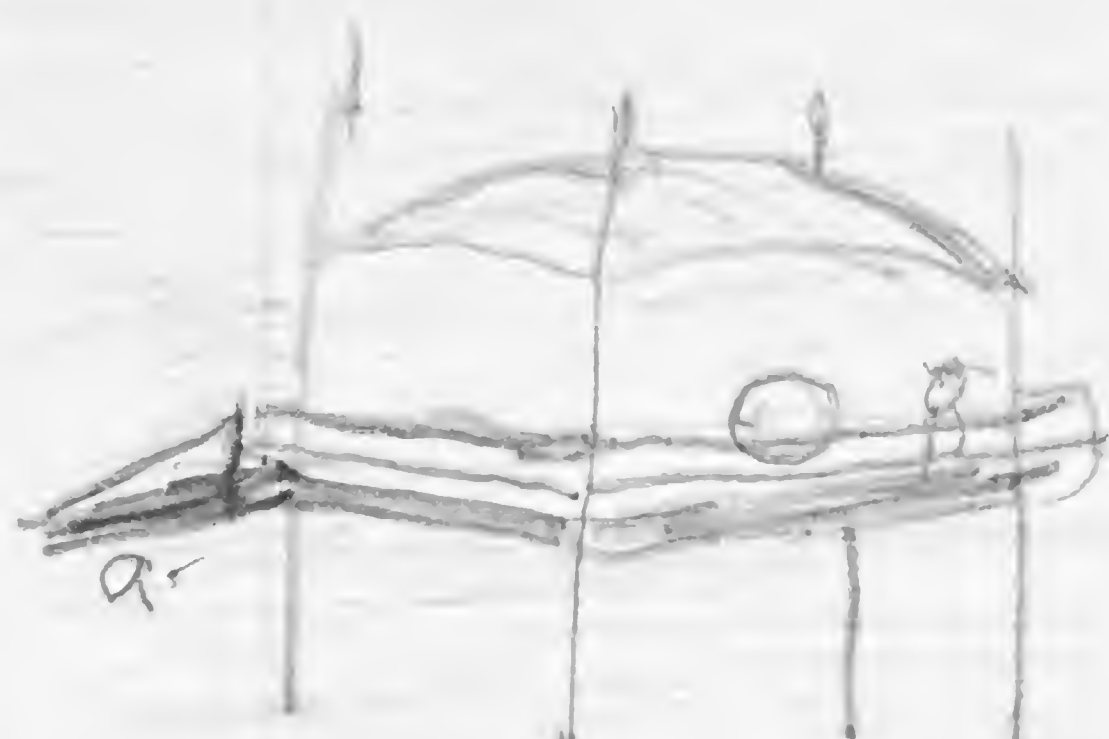
is only a few hundred feet from
the shore. The rugged granite wall
appears to rise in sharp terraces
right angles to each other, perpendicular
upon an axis and the shore is
irregular. The cliffs
stand on the face where
great granite boulders rounded
by the waves, stand a difficult
climb and just above this up
the steep ascent we climbed over
climbs with difficulty down the
baths made zigzagging about among
the jagged rocks up to the
point. The village house
built houses from the shore
the village had exactly the
appearance of a lot of swallow
nests placed against a cliff.
The small entrances of the houses
showing as round black holes in
the center of the houses built
of blocks of granite made the
appearance striking and

as the anchor went rattling down
the natives set up a perfect howl
and we saw them rushing down to the
shore appearing like a lot of pygmies
as they sprang from rock to rock
down the steep slope. Near the
water we saw their ~~boats~~ and kayaks
and each man raising the kayak
inverted on his head became changed
to a most remarkable appearing
being as he crept in and among
the huge boulders to the water
with his strange shaped burden.
Coming to the water edge the
kayaks were lashed in pairs
the trading goods placed there
on top of them. They came paddling
up to the vessel. The boats are
finely made and rather short
& broad with the following profile
 their paddles
all gayly colored with ~~white~~
black & red paints in figured
patterns and nest spears

with the gracefully shaped
boats made a pretty and
strange picture as they
came by -

Prof. Muir & I went on
shore here and bought a
few ethnologica and examined
the houses as well as
secured a couple of photos.
The winter houses are half
excavated in the hill &
walled up with ~~stone~~
stones on the outside
and are entered by a
long ascending stone
arched tunnel - In the
interior the structure is
exactly as on sledges
and the neighboring coast
but I did not see any
Cook rooms -

The summer houses
are built as shown in the
following sketch



This house supported on
4 corner posts & with the
floor at rear resting (or
nearly so) upon the steep
rocky slope of the hill
from the front a sheer fall
of from 8 to 15 or 20 feet.
A couple of planks led up
from the ground at (a.)
and a plank walk with a
railing to guard against
a fall led around to the hole
in front - This hole about
2 ft. in diameter led to
the entrance and
entering I found myself

in ~~an~~ ~~room~~ an outer
room used as a general
sitting & work room ~~and~~
comprising the front half
of house. The rear half
was divided into two small
apartments, each of which
is entered by a round hole
smaller than the main
entrance. These rooms
answer the purpose of
the Asiatic front & are
the sleeping apartments of the
two families occupying
the place and their ord.
clothing, bedding & small
valuables are kept there.
Tools - implements, food
&c. are kept in the
room. The big couple
occupying half the place
as before. The other
very pleasant but I

had to leave to run my
business.

The walls & roof & these
summer houses are ^{all} of
valuable hide.

The description answers
for all.

They use clay lamps exactly
like those on St. Lawrence.
Their meat caches are
small walls up rooms
close in front of the winter
houses & in summer two
large deep clefts in the
rock just to the right
of the village and only
to be entered from the sea
are used as storerooms in
summer. I became tired
to leave so we got off to
the ship after an incomplete
survey of the place and
stood off for Cape St. George
Nares when we arrived.

In the afternoon - A cluster
of houses on a low knoll
~~by the edge of the water~~
the mountains in the distance which
forms the headland to its
left - some wharves and
small village and a small
jetty for boats and
dredges in a straight
line for 200 to 300 yds
along the low sand spit
extending out to the Northward
are the houses of the people
there is a marked lack
of houses between the
two villages and
it is said that the two are
common between people
of the two places though
the distance between them
only 50 to 75 yds on the
adjoining borders of the
places and the people
are the same.

During the long stretch of shallow
water making off from the coast
had to land and about 2 miles
from shore - A single man came off
with a dog - men came off
and as they came near they
halted and called out "Nū kū rūk
rūk kū rūk several times in
a deprecating tone to make us
understand that their intentions
were good - They were beached
alongside and then pulled
up hastily and suddenly two
of the men recognized me and
began to vociferate to attract my
attention hoping thereby to
make friends and then they came
on board - This cautious manner
of acting is caused by the lessons
taught them a few seasons ago
by the whaler on which they stood
a gun and were punished with
a well merited punishment by
which they lost a dog and a man

Since then though having
frequent rows & quarrels to
keep up their reputation as the
most villainous & dishonest
along the American Coast they
have behaved themselves tolerably
well to vessels. The Uniak
alongside brought walrus skins
and ivory with a few fish
bundles & things for trading
but they were very careless
whether they sold or not so
we judged not to buy. I had
been here trading for some time
but the rascals protested that our
vessel had stopped here
As we stopped several boats
(7 or 8) were seen coming in toward
the Cape from toward the
Diomedes. Taking the dingy
^{two or three}
with my camera and a
box of trading goods I went in
to the village to inquire
one of the men & had some

known well from having seen one
of St. M. as one to explain the
object of my visit. He was
in the stretch separating the
vessel from shore and as we got
near the village an Uniak
came off filled by about 20
men which passed close by
and went out to the vessel.
I asked one of the
people on shore what he meant
and he replied that he did not
"I do not know" which made
me suspect I had not
brought in more men but
it was too late ~~then~~ as this
native, whom I could trust
while I was in his charge,
had brought his hunting rifle
along I felt tolerably at ease.
This man kept telling me
to steer farther to the right
until we were to the right
of the whole settlement and

then he pointed to a tent in the hill town and said it was his - I selected him towards it and as we came to the low sandy beach a crowd of about two hundred men women & children came rushing down & seized the boat & helped draw it upon the sand free of the light surf running in -

I then took out the camera and secured a couple of views and taking a short look around at the town had just prepared to take when the wind freshened so much that the rapidly increasing surf made me hurry off to the vessel for fear I might be caught in shore and be forced to stay there overnight - very pleasant

operation for one who knows the character of these people as well as I do. As we were just off shore we saw a Bowhead Whale spouting on his feeding ground a mile beyond us and 3 Swans passed toward Port Clarence. Getting on board & as a half hour had passed when a dense fog which had obscured the ice covered all the afternoon came sweeping down and enshrouded us so it was fortunate I did not wait ashore. When I came on board the vessel there were some 8 or 10 Umiaq alongside most of which were the same which I had seen coming from toward the Igloods when I was in them. I now learned that

these boats ~~are~~ were the
annual trading boats
from East Cape on their
way to this place and
then across Kotzebue to
Cape Blossom with tame
Reindeer, skins to trade
for furs with the American
traders. Some of the men in
these boats are from Cape
Jakan on the North Coast
of Siberia and they started
in early May with dog-
sleds taking their boats
in pieces on the sleds and
when they got near the
water at the Cape
they put the
boat together and change
the mode of travelling. The
return occupies all the
early months and then
comes a winter visit
to the trading fairs at

Ukhiga near the Anadyr
River to trade the furs
he gets in Alaska for
Russian goods.
One of these Cape Jakan
men recognized Mr. Reynolds
having seen him at Tapskan^{Reynolds}
while Reynolds was there
on the coast party already
mentioned.

Before I had time to see
these Asiatics they hurried
off in their canoes some
as the cutter got under
ways. Those who remained
on board while I was on shore
describing these Chukchees
as being tall muscular well
built yellow - their true
or native language is
totally unlike Eskimo -
He rounded the Cape in
a fog and stood for
Kotzebue Sound.

These children according to
 Reynolds ask (you) practise the tongue
 part I said not a note upon the writing show

Reynolds says the birds
along the N. Asiatic shore
seen by him have a few
unmistakable and no eggs as
other small birds.

July 13th

I took a long in fine weather
 clear and calm light
 wind until we were
 off Cape Expendor a boat
 was seen and a few hours
 later she was boarded &
 proved to be the ^{Scho.} C. S. ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴ ⁴⁶⁵ ⁴

While she was being
searched the Capt. sent
the cutter in search to
discover a skin boat
which paddled off as we
came up. I accompanied
Lt. Reynolds on this expedition

and as we went along upon
the mouth of a narrow lake
a crack opened to view into which
the umiak passed followed by
our boat. Passing the umiak
we landed at a small summer
camp of about 30 men and
living in 5 tents about which
were scattered several sleds
with piles of dried seal and walrus
meat all about. Under a piece
of old seal skin lay a fresh
killed seal at the nose of which
a pup was trying to get a
sucker. Fastened to stakes
in an irregular circle outside
the encampment were about
20 very fine native dogs
which set up a howl of welcome
as we landed which was joined
in by the children and a crowd
of women ^{& children} rushed down to the
water to meet us. The umiak
was landed & we found it was

manned entirely by women
and carried on their backs
The other two were also women
carried on their backs, about
3 ft. or 4 ft. high, carried over
their heads, and about 2 or
3 ft. in diameter, but
one that was a carved
log, about 10 ft.
high, and 8 ft. wide.

outline, I bought a few things
from these people including
a bone pointed tool etc.
and a club for training
wounded men. A
wooden handle with heavy bone
knob for a head. Afterwards

I took a short ramble over
the low sand dunes which
stretch back from the shore
for several miles and are
abundantly supplied with
trackish pools and lagoons.
Back of the 30 or 40 miles of
this country low rolling hills
appear to stretch into
the interior mixed with
the sand and forming a shingle
beach with small pebbles
of quartz and some schist or
basaltic rocks with
the ~~low~~ low vegetation and
timber - A sandy vegetation
grows in the ~~sandy~~ and
numerous patches of
unimpaired the knobby flats.
In the wet places canes
~~were~~ abundant and
the handsome flowers of the
Beach Pea cover the ground
in places with the ~~low~~ people

Harvard Glacier, and sent
Seegal Richardson's Skans
and also Red Skalaroff -
The number of ~~the~~ individual
of this last species not known
except that during the 1911

some 10 x 15 miles off shore
and quite a number of Arctic
Loons (arctics) were out there
beside some a few parrot-
filled Auklets and murres.
The people on shore appear
to have lost all their goods
with them except such things
as the pots, lamps & wooden
ware. After an hour or so
on shore we quickly had to
wonder good and the Corwin
steamed off toward the head
of the Ketchikan Sound.

July 14th

July 14
At 6:30 am I went on deck
and found we were just passing
Chamisso Island on the ^{low} rounded
top of which could be just
distinguished the post marking
the Astronomical Station erected
by the English about 60 years
ago - Leaving the island on

10 miles beyond


The left we passed
Spafford Bay until stopped
by shoal water. In some
5 miles to our right the
coast of the bay was bordered
by a low shelf of some distance
up to the high water mark
was a center. Some
8 miles from the shore and extending
to 7 miles inland and covered
narrowly and finally limited
by low rolling hills, which
I then back into the interior.
The range to the right of the
main range is formed by

The cutter was heavily
and a few small boats
thru a narrow strait
for the river, a small river
ascend down on chart but which
we found to be only a creek
whose water saltwater, blue
green with some white with

salt water lagoon along the shore
had received the regular
navigation. We worked up
about 6 miles and just reached
the limit of the water and found
the area above the numerous
shallow trenches of water
just below this to be 20 to 25
yds wide and four or 5 ft deep.
From here it ^{course} dispersed winding
back among the low hills but
it probably does not extend
over 20 or 30 miles into the
interior and becomes very
insignificant after the snow banks
are all melted.

After leaving the ship we landed
on the beach ^{on} where we found a
dead seal (mukluk) about 7 feet
long. The beach is
to be formed of mica slate and
granite rocks. The land for
several miles back and all

the width of the flat bottom
The bluffs mentioned before
the one to the left of which
forms the ^{left} bank of the mouth of
the estuary going in, is
formed of the same material
as the ridges & dunes along
the coast so this side
filled with lagoons from
the stream with numerous
brackish pools. A number
of brooding birds were
seen numerous females without
young were seen with
nests some with incubated
eggs. The number of shorebirds
were doing some work
a great pile of seaweed had
gathered there. The mouth of
the stream on the round point
beetle tunnel parallel to along
the sea shore I went to and
found the site of an ancient
but considerable settlement

the pits measuring about
15' though all were rather
small. They had the following
shape.  At the end
the sand ridge at the mouth
and 300 yds beyond this old
village was a low hill recently
occupied as seen by tracing
floods lying about. ~~Long~~ There
There were Lapland Longspurs
and Savanna Sparrows among
the game birds. ~~and~~ Getting
into the boat we went
way up among the sand dunes
and small clays. The
estuary for 3 or 4 miles and
then back again at the foot of
a low ^{estuary} bluff about 20 ft
high where we hoped to find
fossil bones but only two or
three. Some well decayed
fragments of Elephant bones
were seen in this line
though we were otherwise

repaired by finding names
butterflies of our species
30 which I secured.
Dasyatis flava was common
along the edge, the
bluff and *Lophopus*
common everywhere and
their young flying about
Sempalmated *Salsipex* and
Northern *Phalaropus* also
common as was *Chamaea* and
Thorn-billed gulls & Arctic
terns about the estuary
Many pretty flowers, like
the ground-hemlock &
other flies were common
and several Humble Bees
were seen. After stopping
for tea just above the
bluff we went on until
up one of the shallow branches
of the stream we were
agitated and we then went
on shore. I found a pair

of swans & young also a number
of pairs of White-fronted
Geese with young. These
all scuttled into a bog
of the straggles in some shapely
about looking at me until I came
no within about 20 yds of the
marsh - Some mergansers
and a very few Pintail ducks
seen - I took down young
Harlequin their mother was
seen and several young
(which were) seen in the black
plumage - And the nest of
Glauco's gull with young
half grown on small island
in a pond on the flat
Near the sea shore the burrows
of Paget's marmot were seen
We started back now had
a stiff head wind on our way
we ran across a flock of some
kind of swan or geese. Branta hutchinsii
with their wingfeathers shed - they

time pleasant warm weather
all day.

~~Flows~~ and jaded away
as rapidly as possible
and as my shot was exhausted
we could get none.

As we neared the mouth of
the estuary a flock with
hundreds of *Ordemia americana*
crossed ahead of us & called
about & lighting action.

The whole flock contained
independently - one of which I shot
in the morning.

About 7:45 AM. we got on
board the natives were seen
today by any one.

July 15th

Early in the morning the
covein got under way and we
steamed up the coast to Cape
Blossom. Misty & hard rain
at intervals all day - the
covein mainly obscured.

About 4 PM - we were close
under the Cape but in place.


of the hundreds of natives we expected
to find congregated here only a
single tent was seen. Last year
at this season Capt. H. found
some 1200 natives taking here
Capt. H. P. M. & myself landed in
the tug boat at this tent and
found a poor miserable family
engaged in catching & drying
salmon the ordinary type of the
Rishik - upon the beach was
a pile of *Phocaena* or the
rough skinned species with
the black & yellowish fins as
common at St. J.
The fishing was done with
nets & from what I have seen
elsewhere. The nets some 12 or 15 yds
long & with floats & surface
as usual but the inner end is
made fast to some stationary
object on shore & then the stone
anchor for outer end is pushed
off shore & out the length of the


put into the water by a
long rod made the proper
length by lashing together light
poles - with a netted in center
end for holding fast the line
of anchor stone. The net in
position the pole is withdrawn
and the fisher waits for his
game to get entangled within the
net. A row on shore again -
The old man tells that the Indians
had been here some days ago
but had removed to the mouth
of Hotham Inlet. The only thing
in the way of ethnological was
a small soapstone lamp brought
by the woman for a trinket.

The old man claimed acquaintance
saying he had seen at St. John living
a year ago -

We soon returned on board &
up anchor and stood around
the Cape and made for the
mouth of Hotham Inlet which

was made late in eve. As we
came in we found the scho-
lar. Found (today) lying at
anchor off the village some
3 or 4 miles - ~~where~~ We left
this vessel at Cape Esquimaux
on our way into the Sound -
Her decks as we passed were
seen to be perfectly jammed
with natives whose heads
were on both sides & raised
and behind her. We were
much closer, the northerly
side several feet guarding
the mouth of the inlet here on
the northern side - As we
dropped the log shot was
seen a sign with a long line
of conical lodges in a line
over a mile long. Coming
to anchor about 3 miles off
we lay a short time when
in spite of the high wind
and sea some Umiahs came

off from the shores a
 mile or so outside of them
 came from shore - They formed
 a motley crowd mainly from
 the Kowak & Yumatog River
 All had about holes at
 each corner mouth &
 wore large labrets the heads
 of which varied from 2 inches
 to 1 1/2 inch the larger ones
 were all made of a large
 circular plate of white stone
 in the center of which was
 placed the half of a large
 blue bead of the kind so much
 prized among these people
 The following sketch gives the
 shape  The smaller labrets
 were made of granite, soft
 coal, green jade ~~stone~~ quartz
 slate & other kinds of rocks
 and were made with
 rounded button like heads
 or with angular or round

plug like projecting ends -
 The weight & size of these
 ornaments dictated the
 necks, but much as I tried
 to get the ~~shape~~ took the following
 shape  giving a coarse
 triangular opening in the
 middle double row of distending
 teeth shown out -

The women have three or
 four radiating hollow lines
 across the chin like most
 male and women

Among those who came on
 board was one man with
 coarse curly hair like that
 seen on a partly African
 blooded man forming a bushy
~~curly~~ loosely crinkled
 mass of hair - I noticed a
 number of men and a few
 women with this same kind
 of hair along the Pacific
 shore from Last Cape to

Plowry Bay - I have not
seen this kind of hair between
the ~~people~~ Eskimos about the
Yukon or Kuskokwim.
Perhaps it comes from mixed
blood - Ingalik & Eskimo
in one case or Chukchee & Eskimo
in the other? Among these
mixed people (from Kowakoo
Nunatoq) were seen quite a
number with curved noses
& other striking resemblance
to the Ingaliks of the Yukon
but in every case they had
labret holes in their lips
and claim to be Eskimo
talking a dialect similar to the
Malament of Hotham Inlet
but probably containing many
Ingalik words though it
was impossible for me to
ascertain with the limited
time and lack of interpreter.
These people resembling the

Ingaliks in several cases wore
moose skin shirts & round
caps both embroidered with
beads - The River Eskimo
commonly wore tanned
deerskin robes tied about the
shoulders & falling nearly to the
ground & gartered with a cut
border of beads - This robe hair
not ~~for~~ with the shaved crown
for ~~the~~ these men (people
who practice the torments) and
the large loaves made
of strange material -
these people are a mile
like all the Malament
all ~~the~~ will built men with
a good easy bearing - These
were the common styles of
Ingalik people with a few
made of ^{Pangimarmat} ~~animal~~ ^{muskrat} and the large species of Marmot
or "Siffleur" of the Hudson Bay
men. Also one or two of the

I & M. that I could scarcely make
out anything. The interpreter was
talking in a low tone and I
could not hear. After this
the Capt. had a lot of ammunition
traces, drill, relics and
small articles exchanged.
I then went to the
house and the natives began
to bring in deer, caribou
and then followed about 200
Hudson of trading during which
over a hundred articles
were exchanged for things
such as guns, powder, cloth
and some Arctic robes &c. &c.
The most interesting market
"butter" being sold for 10 cents
the pound. There were also
pale caribou skins and
several tents or lodges
containing 10 winter skins each
were bought. About 4.30 P.M.
after all the trading was

ended the Capt. gave me the
cutter with his interpreter & crew
of 14 men and I went in to the
settlement through the very
rough sea running in upon the
shore. Then put down a heavy
thundering wind all day and when
I went in I feared the surf
would prevent my landing for
when we shoved off the schooner
which came up near us about
noon - was pitching so high her
bowstem showed at intervals.
However we neared the shore
a sandbar a couple of hundred yds
from shore made the waves break
there thus leaving comparatively
smooth water inshore and I
landed without difficulty and was
at once surrounded by from two to
three hundred natives ~~small~~ sailing
good naturedly and shouting a
string of unintelligible words
to me or to each other and crowding

close about to examine me
although I was a very quick
new camera & taking some
rate landed and a crowd of
volunteers at once caught them
but I missed one who slipped
to follow - which we did with
a jolly challenging rattle led
in for a moment in all
stages of war and commencing
shot while the rest of our men
joked with great liberty
at the corner of the boats &
the men and the ship landed
of the women and with
eyes protruding with excitement
and a mounted soldier to
the utmost in broad grass while
a mob of monkeys tumbled
one over the other trying to
run ahead of each other to see
the strange thing.
As we drew near shore I saw
saw extending in a line along

the beach a row of umiaks
all stern on to the sea & tilted up on one
side with their bottoms to the
wind & ~~the~~ the upper sail
upheld by ~~the~~ sticks about 75 yds
back of them were ranged a line
of kyaks (all of the typical Kotzebue Sappattin)
numbering about 200 (there were
about 20 to 70 umiaks). These kyaks
were placed upon ~~a~~ low ^{3 ft high} trestles made
for the purpose and all ranged parallel
to each other & pointing in a line with
the umiaks - just below each kyak
on a mat 3 or 4 inches from ground
were placed the paddles & spears
belonging with the kyak - 50 yds
back of the kyaks ranged in a parallel
series were the conical lodges
behind which were the dogs of the
owner fastened to stakes & just
far enough apart to be out of track
of each other. The tents or awnings
all ranged in a regular parallel
series formed the only native ship

I have been exhibiting any
 attempt at regularity or
 arrangement and this one was
 as perfectly regular as though
 arranged by wintermen.

The following rough sketch gives
 some idea of the place through a
 better one can be had from the photo
 views I secured as soon as I
 landed from different points.
 I also ~~must~~ took photos of groups of
 natives from the museum. Some
 including one of the lodges. These
 lodges are invariably covered
 with deer skins and together
 the hair on outside laid
 over a frame work of converging
 sticks which are supported
 midway of their length by a hoop
 to which the sticks or poles are
 lashed as follows - the apex being
 about 10 feet from ground &
 the diameter at base about
 12 to 15 feet and they are

usually occupied by from one
 to two families each and not more
 generally by one family.

If the owner is rich enough & most
 of them were the deer skin
 cover is covered again by a



drill covering. I had my boxes
 & bags carried into a lodge after securing
 views. I bought a number of ethnologic
 specimens mainly small articles of
 woodwork etc. - ~~then~~ I had paid
 before I saw them. I saw by the
 watch that it was time for me to return.



a plan of village camp on Holsten
 Inlet. Kams 2, Kyo 3, tents
 a = track - gravelly. - the shore is
 gravelly flat.

on board the vessel so much to my
 regret I had to leave many very
 interesting things and go on board.
 The wind was a trifle lighter.

than when we came off but it was
a stiff pull against strong tide
the boats running strongly into
the current. We got on to the boat
but found the women would not
start until the next day.

From the natives I learn that
Reindeer are extremely abundant
up the Kowak & Kanatog - they also
say that Mt. Sheep are very numerous
up the latter stream. Such things
as ^{hushka} ~~hushka~~ are carried current and
flowing between high tides.

The Kowak they say is slow and
flows through a flat country.
Both rivers are large.

These natives had some cat skins
quite a number of which
were melanistic - this being
the region where this variation
is quite common among the animals.
Parry's marmot & skins the Whistling
Sparrow - Black & Brown Bear
Lynx - Wolverine - Wolf - White &

Red Fox skins ^{& Marten} Beside Reindeer
& Mt. Sheep skins are all from
the tundra & like those of Reindeer.
Porcupines are said to be very
abundant on the inner shore of the
inlet - White fox skins are only taken
along the coast.

In our boat I saw a lot of
smelt & perch caught -
Kotzebue's Gull & the Murre
are about the only birds seen
here. The natives & Semisuk here
as well as at Cape Proctor &
Cape Krusenstern have almost
exactly the same hair as in
Northern Norway & also along the
Arctic coast. The shape of the
the same - At this place however
the saddle blades are very short
as follows being
the largest blades I have seen
among the Eskimos I noticed
upon several Semisuks close
to the bow the figure of a man

Taken on along the coast. I was buying speck & I had to make the house a present. The men like most of the men here carried a breech loading revolver.

Painted roughly in black. This probably has some significance but what I did not learn.

July 7 - Hotan left to Pt. Hope
At 4 AM - up anchor & we passed on up the coast with a stiff but wind on our side all day - The coast is low, by good clouds more or less and when it was seen showing black & brown with rounded wind beaten gray hill tops. Finally rising over 12 or 15 minutes past eleven back from beyond the distance - Nothing of note took place on the way up.
The few snow banks in gullies & other sheltered places about Kotane & became more & more numerous though still limited in extent and number the farther we advanced to the North - As we passed along a few miles of the low flat shore which marked out a short

distance from the hills rising back a little we passed a number of native camps of which all were made of skin lodges - Capt. It. says when he was here this same strip of coast last year at this time from almost every one of the ^{many} small lagoons along the rim of the loaded with oil we came off, calling at the top of his voices to have him stop & take - The strong winds the absence of the people at the landing on Hotan Island probably accounts for our not seeing any of them this trip. The camps we saw were two or three in a line way down to the sea.

There was some small day flying about away from the vessel as we came along on passing across the low extent in small flocks frequently alighting to get a better view -

July 18th Bunt Hopkin
Came to anchor just before 5,
in a sheltered Cape to take shelter
from a gale which increased in
violence all night and this morning
was blowing hard ahead with
frequent snow squalls & the
thermometer down to 37° Fahr. At 10
Came in under the point we found
the barque Sea Breeze lying at
anchor. She has not taken 7 whales
and has just returned from above
Icey Cape where she was whaling
until 3 days ago when the ice
was drifted in from the sea & we
here to avoid it & to ride out the
northwest gale which was blowing
the last day or two.

The ice is well to the N. & the sea
open & favorable for whaling.
Some natives came off in ~~their~~ an
umiak
from shore and sold a few things
such as walrus & whale bone (the main
things they secure here)



The wind increased all day & was
blowing a heavy gale in the evening
and very cold & raw - though the
sun was shining through the
hazy foginess in the atmosphere.
Left at 3 PM - Capt. H. & Mr. W. went on
shore and had a long & arduous walk of
a mile & a half along the track of gravel
& small loose pebbles which with sand
forms the whole of the low flat point
near which extends from the base of
the mountains out about 10 to 12
miles with a nearly equal breadth
at base. About a mile ~~west~~
inside the village on the N. shore
of point is the grave yard which is
a mile long & contains many graves
and apparently as seen from a distance
a number of ~~small~~ ^{large} mounds but the
time on shore was unfortunately
limited so that it was impossible
for me to visit it.
From the time of our anchoring
till we went ashore a crowd of 20


to thirty natives had remained
seated on the beach just opposite
us and evidently finding great comfort
in watching us for the sea wind must
have swept with all its force over
their exposed position all day.
As we rowed in the wind seemed to
sweep down with extra force and
sent the spray flying over the boat though
we were close in shore. As we neared
the beach a perfect rabble came
trooping down from the village, young
and old - and they appeared a hard
looking crew of filthy wretches who
caught hold of us on every side and
vociferated "a sin" "a sin" in protest - a
present - and a roll of leaf tobacco
under my arm to buy implements
and they were continually trying to
peel from it - some hung on our
arms or crowded against us and
demanded presents until we
were half way to the village when
the first excitement over they

tramped along in a motley crowd of
wretches like Talstaff's recruits
and it was a ludicrous sight
seeing Capt. It struggling alone
over the loose gravel with a native
on either side asking for his gloves
while others ran before or straggled
along behind - As we made our way
toward the village our attention was
called to the numerous dwarfed but
extremely handsome flowers which
appeared to spring up and blossom
wherever the least bit of soil offered
foot hold - Gay tints of red - purple
yellow and white profusely scattered
over the ground among the round
blue gray pebbles of quartz & slate
made the scene far less barren &
harsh than it would otherwise have
been. A striking peculiarity of these
arctic flowers is that growing on
the most sterile soil in these
wintry places the leaves of the plant
commonly hug the surface unusually

so that the plants commonly form
closely aggregated patches of moss
borders on the ground with a deep
green surface - through the dense
rounded mat ^{small} leaves are found
innumerable slender stalks
which bud & blossom as soon as they
top the leaves thus adding above the
layer of deep green as a background
another layer but little thinner
of the richest & most delicate colors
as the case may be of, blue purple
pink, red or white - or may be yellow.
The striking delicacy of coloring
& form of these flowers taken
with their surroundings makes
one of the most pleasing parts of
arctic scenery and one most common
and striking even several hundred
feet above the sea as for instance
this. We found the most of the people
we met here to be fraudulent - bold &
impudent - many of them with
villainously ugly countenances with

sinister mouths & brows bearing
out the character given them by
the whalers & traders who come here
& who unite in giving them a
very bad name as thieves &
rogues of the worst kind -
After reaching the village (which
must contain from 300 to 400
people in winter judging from
the size of the winter village)
we found the people living in
conical lodges except a large
roomy and built on the
white Mans model - this being
the Chieftains summer residence.
The natives pointed out a turned
up umiak as a place for us to
stop - so getting in its shelter
with my goods I opened a
market for buying ethnologic
specimens for about an hour when
the Capt. became impatient and
I was forced to completing the work
I had hoped on accomplishing for

This is a rich place for various articles owing to the abundance of ivory etc. Their snow shovels are edged on edge blades with ivory. They have fine spears, stone lamps and other things of none of which I had time to secure specimens. I obtained some good things but had to leave a fine quartz bone breaker or Hammer Stone shaped as follows with a bone handle weighing in all some pounds and a half.  Another fine thing was a ladle  of fossil elephant ivory holding a pint or more & shaped as follows.

I also noticed that  they have an immense number of flint arrow, lance heads as though they were still of use until lately used them. The flint lance heads are probably used whaling & bay-

He closed the trading rapidly and at which a hot brawl was raised and a jam of natives trying to vociferate to each get a present at the same time looking for an opportunity to steal something. I kept a close look out and I supposed nothing was over till a villainous looking old fellow came rushing through the crowd crying out that he had not been paid enough for something or other. As he got close he appeared to be in a great rage. He raised his left hand and I caught sight of a cow which he had pilfered from my job and I at once caught his hand & demanded it back telling him through the interpreter that he had stolen it for I had not given out a single one here. He denied it at first but I insisted & he reluctantly yielded the cow saying it had accidentally got into his hand with some pieces he held which

I strongly suspected was also
stolen but could not ascertain
certainly so said nothing but
took the comb & the old metal
clunk back amid the laughter
of his companions and said no
more about being paid.

The umiaks are the same shape
seen as elsewhere along the
coast but perhaps a little more
slender the paddle blades for
this boat are also shaped as
follows - quite differently from
those ^{used} at Hotham Inlet.



The dialect used here
is closely related to
that used by the Kotzebue
St. Maelennut but is
very different in several
respects from the form
used in Norton Sound.
These Pt. Hope people
wear great labrets
similar to those

in use noted from the people
seen at Hotham Inlet.
The women tattoo the ordinary
indistinct Chin. lines and
the irregular lines crossing
the back of the wrist of one
arm precisely like the other
implements.

These labrets give a coarse
distorted shape to the mouth
which combined with the
massive jaws & heavy cheek
bones & heavy brow & the
independent aggressive
manner of the men combine
to render them very disagreeable
visitors and we were not sorry
when the last one was on shore
again in the evening.

July 19

July 19, Point Hope to Cape Thompson
and back.
The gale continued all night
and early in the morning the
corwin headed out around the
point for the North in the teeth
of the gale but such a sea was
running that the Capt. decided at
last to proceed so she was turned
about and ran back down the
coast some 20 odd miles to behind
Cape Thompson on a bold rocky
cliff or headland about 5500
feet high and on the rugged
and crumpling face of which
myriads of albatrosses were nesting
some with fresh eggs and some
with hatched young. Breeding
in the higher & more inaccessible
parts of the cliff were a great
many Kotzebue Kittiwakes so
that the whole face of the bluff
showed white for miles away from
their excrements as we drew

near the wind increased in
violence and came tearing
down the cliffs in "wells"
which could be seen striking
in a whirl upon the water
it into spray and carrying
clouds of it up in a great
ragged pillar even to the top
of the cliff. With the gale
as we passed along we could
see every jagged point of rock
opposing itself to the ocean as
if it were a very shelf like projection
or a comb a row of buttresses
almost upright from a distance
the high cliffs looked outwards
appearing like rows of bottles being
upside down. Two narrow
creeks cut in the cliffs (one
to the southward giving a passage
to a stream or sparkling clear
cold water flowing over a rock
out into the sea just in the
middle of the fangs of the gale.

occupied by the Eskimos
on the beach by a party of
Pt. Hope natives on their way
to Hotham Inlet who were
up here for better weather.
Their ~~at~~ conical lodges
covered with old seal skin
and I drill with the umaks
resting on one side close to
the water and the dog
people moving about as we
came in made a pleasing
sight. To the ^{stem} ~~right~~ back
of cliffs down which the strong
blasts of wind in a perfect
fury seemed to be
destructive. The lee of
all high land in Bering Sea
and hence the ice seems
to be a place of rounded
violence for the wind wherever
there is strong wind outside.
Woolly begin at once to
make themselves felt about

the lee of the cliffs & headland.
We came to anchor just about
200 yds off the cut where the
stream flows down and prepared
for taking in water. The Capt.
Prof. M. and I went on shore in
the first boat sent in with a
load of breakers for water and
the wind blew with such force
that the Capt. ordered a line
run between the vessel & shore
to haul the boat back & forth.
We landed and were surrounded
at once by a clamorous
noisy demanding presents &
crouching about like their brethren
at Pt. Hope. The ³ lodges seen
were mainly formed of tanned
seal skin with a square door
in the side about 2 ft from the
ground as follows:



The track here is composed of pebbles & gravel ^{clay} formed in plate, limestone and a few shales. The high cliff just to the north west of the mouth of the creek is part of a narrow line strata a dark shale with cleavage as it comes up in small veins a few inches in diameter or in some places in almost square typical blocks up to a foot. These strata have a remarkable similarity to the strata near the stream which is figured in Capt. Rogers Report of 1886.

Some of these strata contain fossil shells & fragments but I had considerable trouble to find a specimen of the fossiliferous rock with distinct specimens in it. I secured specimens of several strata though the river bed

with such fury that every gust filled the air with fine gravel flying like shot & stinging one's face like ^{sharp} needles. Long back to the native camp I saw a pile of moccasins the natives had caught with nets by letting themselves over the cliffs & capturing the birds as they sat stupidly on their eggs which they are also secure in this manner. Washing about at the foot of the cliff were quite a number of dead moccasins probably killed by falling rocks etc.

Following a small sheltered gulch up the hillside I was delighted at the ^{revelation} of beautiful flowers growing all up the whole course to the top of the hill. When I came near the top I turned and sat in a sheltered rock looking down at the woods and looking down before me - the foreground formed

by the stream bed of the valley
covered with drift as in some
places intermixed with rich and
varied flowered scrub to the
mouth of the creek which spreads
its slopes in sunny sandy down
y slopes to from the heavy
white snow banks beyond close
to the base of the rugged hills
forming the rough uneven
interior - The gravelly beach
of the lake a camp and
the snow from the creek
filling the gaps between
to the point of the snow just
off the river in the midst of the
driving spray and white caps
along the Corwin as outlines
showing faintly - the
Chinook stretching like arms
into the interior leading up
the foot of white man river too
covered with numerous flowers
from the barren soil of the

walls while the meadows
by the river sweeping down their
courses and over the hills made
the forbidding character of the hills
still more striking. The dead
ashen gray of the hills was lightened
here & there however by spots of vivid
green - several butterflies were seen
caught here when I went up
to the top of the cliff where
found the wind blowing so that
it was difficult to make any
advance except with a snow shoe
cliff - The ground even on the barren
rocky windswept hilltop was
dotted here & there with numerous
handsome little flowers and
a single Snow Bunting with
three Golden Plover were seen
Looking out over the stormy sea
two Whalers were seen making in
behind Point Hope - I returned soon
after to the ship finding all about on
the hills the burrows of Arctomys marmot

P.M. came back & reported finding
a bed of limestone cropping out on
the inland part of the hills.
Among the plants seen were the
same species found in most
places this far inside a beautiful
Dodecatheon or shooting star of a
clear purple - Small willows
a foot high were seen in the
most favorable places bearing large
light green leaves & long cutting
and with a fuzzy & narrow, white
all along their stems. Other
plants not noted before were seen
as well as a good many mosses & lichens.
About 7 P.M. we started for Pt. Hope
which we reached late in eve-
ning & came to anchor behind its
shelter the wind still blowing again.
At noon today while at anchor
I saw on the Beluga came along
along the beach in a school
of 50 or less making me & would
be escorted by 3 or 4 males crowding

as close alongside as possible while the
young one always kept close over
its mother's back. They kept
running back & forth for
a couple of hours or so.
They lifted their heads half on & half
back each time they came up & moved
very slowly although looking about.
As we neared Pt. Hope we passed
the two whalers I saw earlier in the day.
They were not off their ~~anchors~~
~~anchors~~ The Sea Breeze spoke
quite lately reports a good season.

July 20 - Pt. Hope -
Laid off the inside (to south) of this
place all the morning. The
natives came on board ^{in our midst} ~~and~~ among
them being the Chief here who is such
through terror as he has shot 4 of them
already and made the rest much afraid
of him - During the trading when any
of them bid a fair price and begged
for more he would quietly take the
goods & hand them to the man and

the latter would take them & not
say a word further.

The natives here as of many places
along the coast asked for cartridges
and especially for whiskey and
offered a good price for what they
called a "lip" of water which they
would represent by holding the
palm of hand up & dipping it
with tongue & then indicate that
they desired something of it. I brought
out a glass of water in a wooden
manner. Among other things they offered
to trade was a skin of the Arctic hare
with a red fox's tail ~~was~~ sewed to it
evidently made for a practical joke -
After their articles of value are sold
they always bring out a lot of worthless
stuff which they persistently offer to sell
apparently for the amusement of being
refused and laugh when it is not
taken - I secured several good
photos of two natives on Feb. 9 but
when I took one of the chief alone

I had considerable trouble in
getting him to remain quiet for he
became extremely nervous when I
covered my head in the focusing
cloth and it was only when I told him that
it would be his for him if he moved that he
(under the guidance) remained quiet long
enough to get a photo. As soon as it was
accomplished he passed change places
with him & he went through the process
of covering his head & so I brought
home - and I showing my interest
made shown him he came out
with a grin of satisfaction.

The natives all went on shore about
11 a.m. & soon after some Beluga
came along the beach & a young
one was killed by a rifle ball from
shore - The Capt. & I went
on shore to see it & while there
a ♀ with a young one came along
& the ♀ was shot & killed after a
short chase along shore - the
young one after its mother was

killed a man about a distance
raising its head out of the water
& put its paws back.

The natives came towing back
the last catch and singing a
dancing song to express their
satisfaction for they had launched their
canoe and given chase at the first sight.
We returned on board at about
10 PM - started out and stood up
for the north along the coast
against the high wind which became
constantly increased.

The coast grew higher & higher
until at Cape Laxman it formed
a high rugged mountain about
1400 feet high. To the right
of the bay a mile are some contorted
strata but almost into a
level and very dark like
precipitous faces. The
coast along here from
Sineoy do, K. Brown or H. Brown
strata inclined from N. to S.

at an angle of about 75° to the horizon.
One bluff a cutting on the
sea to the south of the Cape 3 or
4 miles has a great number of
jagged spurs projecting down
& through the loose inclined bed of
friable material covering the slope
giving the impression of the roof of
a many shired church fitting through
a bed of earth.

Just to the north of the Cape close to
the point is another precipitous
slope showing a jagged serrated
slope with the roughest & most
striking spur of rock projecting down
on its side of flank. This out looking
in a sweeping slope to the northward
forming the bed of an ancient glacier.
A small group of 2 or 3 native houses
(winter) were seen clinging the side
of the hill. Upon the upper part
of the hill on the point were
numerous large snow banks
and a peculiar greyish tinge.

shows where fresh snow has fallen
within a day or two.

Leaving the coast, trending
eastward and continuing

to the point where we
were to go to Point Lay.

XX July 21

Arrived in morning to find
low land visible on the left
all along - the high land
of Cape Lisburne having disappeared
long before. Toward midday
a came in near shore
to the S. of Icey Cape hoping
to go in the ice. The shore
the high coast cliffs extending
some distance N. & S. of Cape
Lisburne disappeared before
we reached Point Lay where
a low sand & gravel spit
extends along the coast far south
of Icey Cape and shuts in a shallow
lagoon all along the coast line
here - Back of the lagoon

could be seen low rolling knolls
of flat tundra.

Cape Lisburne is the breeding place
of many Kolyma Gulls & Murres
like Cape Thompson.

As we ran along the shore
just south of Icey Cape
within a few miles there
summer camps or villages with
small conical lodges were
seen in all about 100 people
were seen. Before each
camp a stout post 12 to 15 or 20
ft. was erected from one of which
a man was waving a shirt as
we passed while a crowd of others
stood watching about the
base. The left turned the
corner in here just at noon
wishing to land to get some magnetics
observations but looking back
the water was seen covered
with foam under a rapidly
approaching gale from the

Worst and the exposed beach
precludes the idea of landing ^{much}
being disappointed for I had
much desired to see these people.
We had just started on when
a fierce gale with a heavy
sea struck us from the west
and in a short time ^{the ice} ^{pack} was
found moving in upon and
of us and shutting in all
around so there was nothing
left but to back out for the open
ice with the Blossom shoals
in which proximity make matters
very lively for a vessel.

These shoals are formed by the
usual spit on the N. of Ice Cape
being forced up into ridges
by the ice pack and thus taking
a new form and dimensions
every season.

The ice pack was visible
a number of times in the
afternoon on the loose ice

The sun did not set last night -
12⁰⁰ - 2¹⁵

and being its edge -

We had a very heavy sea all
the day, towing the vessel
about as the rollers beat down
the coast -

2 July 22 - Off Ice Cape
Through the morning found
that we were standing back
toward Ice Cape though the
Coast line was observed
all day by haze or fog.
The tide did slowly out &
the sea decreased all day
All the latter part of a day
~~was~~ ^{densely} with fine rain at
intervals - And at intervals the
rest of day & night were
common - In the afternoon several
walrus were seen - a sign of
our proximity to ice in addition to
the fog and later we ran among
numerous very small loose
fragments nearly over 2 to 5 ft

across and scattered sparsely about and at last the ice becoming more plentiful she was headed back down the coast again in the evening.

The clouds opened at 8 or 9 o'clock and the sun was seen above the horizon in the space on the water.

I asked the meaning of several words the following of which are those of a Shaman at Point Hope.
an alk'kōc - Chief - ū miē'lik
Nū'wuk - the spit at Point Barrow
the village at Pt. Barrow - Kāgnā
tūt; Upon the back of the
horns on a pair of mittens
worn by a young man were
attached the Chinook egg one
on each hand of a Thomson
Coniculated. The men
said they were the first of one
of these birds when had lighted
thrust on his hands & left it
fast to bring him good

fortune in salmon fishing.
The other natives pointed him out
as being a Shaman.

23^d

In the morning the weather appeared a little more favorable and the wind being from the E. & NE the vessel was driven up the coast again and stood along close in shore until a little after 11 am when we were just off Cape when the fog broke up. This day the sun came out brighter and anchoring close to the Cape last night we went to get the position with magnetic variation & dip. I went along to see what would happen in my line. We landed on the low low sandy strip of beach which 1/4 mile wide or less separates the sea from the long narrow lagoon which

makes along the coast here.
We found several native
camp sites which they had
occupied a week or so
ago. Around each were
scattered pieces of decayed
blubber in profusion with
bones and pieces of fur of
dogs & foxes showing unmistakably
that these animals had arrived
as food probably earlier in the
season before the ice left the
shore here. I obtained a few
ethnological specimens and then
turning along the beach saw
a few of walrus just floated
ashore dead - also the skeleton
of a right whale upon which
the natives had been struck.
When we first landed I shot
a solitary *Stringa Fairliei*
and during the walk saw
a number of *Phalaropus fulicarius*
which with several Snow

Bruntings made up ^{all} the ~~whole~~
of the birds seen on shore though
Kingbirds were numerous
in large flocks on the lagoon
as they flew down all along the
coast from Cape Point Hope
from Cape Lisburne thus far
Stercorarius pomatorhinus has
been quite common with a few
S. parasiticus. *Uria arctica*
Uria lomvia, *L. kotschui* and
Harelda glacialis with a few
Colymbus arcticus made up
the rest of the birds seen here.
The vegetation here is barren
and ~~very~~ upon which
a sparse growth of *Carex* &
a few other grasses with only
a half dozen flowering plants
completes the flora of this
isolated spot. How the country
is farther back it is hard to say.
At noon we were on board &
stood up the coast meeting the

ice pack about 20 miles
North of the Cape the ice
was very light now here rising
into high ridges & the loose
drift into which we passed a
few miles being very trifling.
The blink curved around
from the shore ahead back
towards ~~the~~ Ice Cape & the
vessel was turned about &
headed back. In the eve. we
sighted & spoke the barque "Northern
Light" whaler which we had
seen also when taking
bearings at the Cape.

This vessel reports having on
route along the shore with several
other ships up to the N. of Pt. Belcher
and the pack was unbroken
from the shore but a last
opening off shore the bark
"Daniel Webster" stood to the
N.W. into it & soon after the
ice shutting in along shore

forced the vessels to hurry down
the coast until they were
below Ice Cape - Since this
time the "Webster" entered the
lead (about the 10th or 11th Inst.)
nothing has been seen or heard
of the Capt. of the "Daniel Webster" & says
there is little chance for her
to ever return.

~~Leaving the~~ Soon after
we came up to the "Schr.
Handy" which was found along
some loose drift ice with
a dog & 4 women down killing
walrus - At some up pick
at the midnight sun was setting
about a deg. N. above the horizon
& making a long golden path
of glowing light along the gently
sloping ridges & the ice dotted
water & in the mid around the
walrus in "pods" upon the heaves
ice cakes could be heard uttering
their hoarse notes in a loud hoarse

July 24th see below

shouting sound which broke
through upon the still air
with at short intervals the
sharp cracks of the rifle as
he killed the stupid animals.
There were hundreds of these
walrus but the Capt. the
2 men and the crew of the
boat the 3 or 4 animals
which shot almost instantly
looked up the ice cakes as to
see the steamship in
the distance. He was
having a very successful
Walrusing through there.
We then went to the
the being to the left
the ice to the south of the ice
to the south of the ice
we came to anchor just off
a little island about
100 people who brought off
but little beside winter
deer skins & the skins

of mountain sheep - also
black bear skins (Pampho & the
Whistler) They asked for
Hudson, Henry, Rife's son.
I secured some photos of the
people but during the day
(or anchored about midday) several
whaler viz. Barkus, Sappho;
Sea Breeze & "Northern Lights"
The "Chr. Hardy" and in afternoon
the "Steam Whaler Belvidere"
were all anchored within
a couple of miles of the
latter close to the Capt.
Came on board and a
man named John who had
been in the season
He had been within 40 miles of
Hvaler & was nearly a month ago
and thinks we will be able
to penetrate to Hvaler & etc.
He was within 90 miles of the
the ship & the long weather &
says its chances are 50 to 50

Days like the fiords along
the coast in the vicinity of
Floer Bay —

He describes the movements of
the ice from Cape Belcher to
Cape Byron as very erratic
that it may be for 2 or 3
yrs. in succession that a
vessel cannot get out or in there
The only safe wintering place
for a vessel is in Elson Bay
at Cape Byron

A. Fredricks

Lt. McQuesten

Arthur Harper

Chas. Petersen

Francis Macmillan

Monte L. L.

Days like the fjords along
the coast in the vicinity of
Plover Bay —

Describes the movements of
the ice from Pt. Belcher to
Pt. Barrow as very erratic.

Silene acaulis purple flower
like flowers in boxes found all
around from White Mt. abundant
at Plover Bay

2/5
3/5
4/5
5/5
6/5
7/5
8/5
9/5
10/5
11/5
12/5

2/5

A. Fredricks
L. J. McQuesten
Arthur Barker
Chas. Petersen

Francis Mercier

Montreal Canada
J. Joseph Mercier
Carrage maker

Sea song for the same
- look in picture
am ah kōk shaman
tō mī ē tū mī ē līk ching
nū wīk Pt. Barrow
Kāg nā līt . . . people

